

INTIMATIONS.

1889. NOW READY. 1889.
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY.
FOR 1889.

[With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.
(TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ISSUE),
COMPLETE, WITH APPENDIX, PLATE, &c., &c.
ROYAL 8vo, p. 1,916.—\$5.00.
SMALLER EDITION, Royal 8vo, p. 820.—\$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up
to date, and much increased in bulk.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WATSON'S
PATENT DESECRATING
OR
DYING BOTTLES.

A. S. W. & Co. beg to call attention to their
NEW PATENT DYING BOTTLES, which have
been especially designed by and manufactured
for them.

By the use of these bottles, CIGARS, as
well as ALL GOODS which are susceptible to
the destroying influences of moisture can be
kept in good and perfect condition.

Wherever or wherever the atmosphere is
surcharged with moisture these bottles will be
found invaluable.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1889.

BIRTH.—
On the 13th instant, at No. 1, St. John's place, Mu-
nich, of a daughter, Mrs. E. A. steamer *City of Sydney*, with
American主人, left San Francisco on the 15th
instant, for Yokohama and this port.

Superintendent informs us that the P. & O. steamer *Peshawar*, with the outward English
mail, left Singapore on Tuesday, at 4 p.m. for
this port.

The Agents (Messrs. Russell & Co.) inform us
that the E. & A. steamer *Monmouth*, from
London, son of the late Captain *John Rickett*, Esq., of
Yokohama, left St. John's on the 15th instant.

A Washington telegram in the *S. F. Bulletin*,
dated 26th March, says the Hon. John F. Swift,
Minister to Japan, is expected to leave San Fran-
cisco for Japan on the 2nd April.

The Agents (Messrs. Russell & Co.) inform us
that the Union Line steamer *Advertiser*, from
New York, left Singapore for this port yesterday,
the 24th instant, and may be expected to arrive on
the 1st proximate.

The statutory meeting of the shareholders in
the Green Island Comet Company, Limited, was
held yesterday afternoon. The Chairman in-
formed the shareholders that all the shares
had been taken up and everything was going on
satisfactorily. The meeting was purely formal.

The *Sacred* *Chinese* from London that
the pretty little church there, in which for want
of a parson, the acting Governor used to officiate
regularly on Sundays, has been totally destroyed
by fire. No details are to hand, but it is to be
presumed that the conflagration arose from a
jungle fire in the neighbourhood.

The building of the new man-of-war *Chrysanthemum*,
ordered by the Japanese Government from Eng-
land to replace the *Nautilus*, which was lost on the
voyage from France, is being proceeded with
briskly. The *Chrysanthemum* says that a second
installment (about \$90,000) has been forwarded
to the British naval authorities for Antwerp
again to be sent to Japan.

The Agents (Messrs. Russell & Co.) inform us
that the *Monmouth*, of Edward Morris, Manager of
the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Yoko-
hama, drowned while swimming near Bay, aged 31.
[By Telegram.]

HONGKONG, APRIL 25TH, 1889.

A GLANCE at the Annual Returns of the
Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs shows
the growing importance of Hongkong as the
chief emporium of the foreign trade of
China. Out of China's total import and ex-
port trade of \$21,183,960 last year no
less than \$10,392,264, or nearly one
half, was done with Hongkong. Of the
origin of the imports and ultimate destination
of the exports making up this large
total the returns of course leave us in
ignorance; and there are no local statistics
from which information on the subject can
be obtained. But although it is impossible
to follow the trade in its various ramifications,
the figures as they stand are an excellent
index of the prosperity of this
country. In instituting comparisons with
former years it must be borne in mind that
the figures are now swelled by the inclusion
of the junk trade passing the Kowloon
Customs stations. In 1882 the value of the
total foreign trade of China, excluding the
junk trade recorded at Kowloon and Lappa,
was \$18,182,050,450, in which the share of
Hongkong (again excluding the junk trade)
was \$13,732,938, or over 40 per cent.,
whereas ten years ago, that is, in 1873, the
total value of China's foreign trade was
\$16,508,686, and Hongkong's share
\$16,404,235, or under 30 per cent. The
bulk of this increase has occurred in the last
four years. Previous to that, although the
shipping passing through the port had been
rapidly increasing, the amount of China's
exports and imports from Hongkong had for
some time remained practically stationary.
The last few years, as will be seen from the
figures given above, have shown a substantial
advance in this respect, and all the indications point to a
continuation of that advance. Until April,
1887, no record of the junk trade was kept,
but as the junk tonnage entered at Hong-
kong during the last ten years has fluctuated
within comparatively narrow limits it may
be assumed that the value of the trade carried
by it has remained about the same.
Last year that value, as given by the
returns of the Kowloon Customs House, was
\$16,391,932. But the trade of the
colony with China is far from representing
the whole of its trade. We are also to take
into account the trade with Japan, the
Philippines, Indo-China, and Siam, for
all of which Hongkong does a large business
in the exchange of their products for goods
from Europe and America; and the
emigrant trade is also an important item.
Local manufactures, native as well foreign,
are flourishing, and adding daily to the
wealth of the colony.

On every hand evidences of prosperity are
to be seen in Hongkong. If building be
taken as a test of progress—and it is generally
considered the most reliable indication of
prosperity—we find it going on all over the
city, both in the main thoroughfares and in
the side streets and lanes. The conversion
of two-storyed houses into three-storyed
ones continues, and a general improvement
in the character of the buildings is apparent.
The pressure of the European pop-
ulation on the house accommodation has
been notorious for a number of years past,
caused partly by the conversion of European
into Chinese dwellings, but also to a great
extent by a considerable increase in the
European population, while the increase in
the number of travellers passing through
the colony is evidenced by the fact that al-
though the Hotel accommodation has been
more than doubled during the last few years
it is often difficult to engage a room. To
observe at distance, perhaps the most
prominent indication of the progress being
made by the colony is in the number of joint
stock enterprises that have of late been
launched. Thus our Tientsin contemporaries
remark—

"Things appear to be very lively in Hongkong at
present, and from the indications which the news-
paper gives of what has been done by the
successors of replacing a defective dynasties in
Portsmouth, and at Spitalfields on 16th inst., when
she received her shot and ammunition, and ex-
changed salutes with the flagship. She sailed
early on the 18th to relieve the *Confidence* in
China."

The Lord Mayor on the 19th inst. received the
following letter from Sir Henry Treloar, Ksir
of the Privy Panel—

London, 18th March.—My dear Lord Mayor.—I am commanded by the
Questor to inform you that Her Majesty will be happy to receive you at the China Famille Hotel, Finsbury
Court, Finsbury, on 20th March, at 12 o'clock. Yours faithfully,
Henry F. PONSONBY.

The fund continues to grow, and now exceeds
\$20,000.

The following items are from the *London and
China Express* of the 22nd March:—

We learn that Admiral Long has sailed for
China to resume command of the *Prize* Squadron.
His health, we are glad to say, has much improved.

The commission on the question of the tariff in
Indo-China has been held to meet in Paris,
under the presidency of M. Etienne, the Under-
Secretary for the Colonies, but no decision has
yet been arrived at.

The Senate, cruiser, Captain Hall, the comple-
tion of which had been delayed by the ac-
cident of replacing a defective dynamite in
Portsmouth, and at Spitalfields on 16th inst., when
she received her shot and ammunition, and ex-
changed salutes with the flagship. She sailed
early on the 18th to relieve the *Confidence* in
China.

The Lord Mayor on the 19th inst. received the
following letter from Sir Henry Treloar, Ksir
of the Privy Panel—

London, 18th March.—My dear Lord Mayor.—I am commanded by the
Questor to inform you that Her Majesty will be happy to receive you at the China Famille Hotel, Finsbury
Court, Finsbury, on 20th March, at 12 o'clock. Yours faithfully,
Henry F. PONSONBY.

The fund continues to grow, and now exceeds
\$20,000.

INTIMATIONS.

1889.

1889.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY.

FOR 1889.

[With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.
(TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ISSUE),
COMPLETE, WITH APPENDIX, PLATE, &c., &c.
ROYAL 8vo, p. 1,916.—\$5.00.
SMALLER EDITION, Royal 8vo, p. 820.—\$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up
to date, and much increased in bulk.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WATSON'S

PATENT DESECRATING

OR

DYING BOTTLES.

A. S. W. & Co. beg to call attention to their
NEW PATENT DYING BOTTLES, which have
been especially designed by and manufactured
for them.

By the use of these bottles, CIGARS, as
well as ALL GOODS which are susceptible to
the destroying influences of moisture can be
kept in good and perfect condition.

Wherever or wherever the atmosphere is
surcharged with moisture these bottles will be
found invaluable.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up
to date, and much increased in bulk.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WATSON'S

PATENT DESECRATING

OR

DYING BOTTLES.

A. S. W. & Co. beg to call attention to their
NEW PATENT DYING BOTTLES, which have
been especially designed by and manufactured
for them.

By the use of these bottles, CIGARS, as
well as ALL GOODS which are susceptible to
the destroying influences of moisture can be
kept in good and perfect condition.

Wherever or wherever the atmosphere is
surcharged with moisture these bottles will be
found invaluable.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up
to date, and much increased in bulk.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WATSON'S

PATENT DESECRATING

OR

DYING BOTTLES.

A. S. W. & Co. beg to call attention to their
NEW PATENT DYING BOTTLES, which have
been especially designed by and manufactured
for them.

By the use of these bottles, CIGARS, as
well as ALL GOODS which are susceptible to
the destroying influences of moisture can be
kept in good and perfect condition.

Wherever or wherever the atmosphere is
surcharged with moisture these bottles will be
found invaluable.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up
to date, and much increased in bulk.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WATSON'S

PATENT DESECRATING

OR

DYING BOTTLES.

A. S. W. & Co. beg to call attention to their
NEW PATENT DYING BOTTLES, which have
been especially designed by and manufactured
for them.

By the use of these bottles, CIGARS, as
well as ALL GOODS which are susceptible to
the destroying influences of moisture can be
kept in good and perfect condition.

Wherever or wherever the atmosphere is
surcharged with moisture these bottles will be
found invaluable.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up
to date, and much increased in bulk.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WATSON'S

PATENT DESECRATING

OR

DYING BOTTLES.

A. S. W. & Co. beg to call attention to their
NEW PATENT DYING BOTTLES, which have
been especially designed by and manufactured
for them.

By the use of these bottles, CIGARS, as
well as ALL GOODS which are susceptible to
the destroying influences of moisture can be
kept in good and perfect condition.

Wherever or wherever the atmosphere is
surcharged with moisture these bottles will be
found invaluable.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up
to date, and much increased in bulk.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WATSON'S

PATENT DESECRATING

OR

DYING BOTTLES.

A. S. W. & Co. beg to call attention to their
NEW PATENT DYING BOTTLES, which have
been especially designed by and manufactured
for them.

By the use of these bottles, CIGARS, as
well as ALL GOODS which are susceptible to
the destroying influences of moisture can be
kept in good and perfect condition.

Wherever or wherever the atmosphere is
surcharged with moisture these bottles will be
found invaluable.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up
to date, and much increased in bulk.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WATSON'S

PATENT DESECRATING

OR

DYING BOTTLES.

A. S. W. & Co. beg to call attention to their
NEW PATENT DYING BOTTLES, which have
been especially designed by and manufactured
for them.

By the use of these bottles, CIGARS, as
well as ALL GOODS which are susceptible to
the destroying influences of moisture can be
kept in good and perfect condition.

Wherever or wherever the atmosphere is
surcharged with moisture these bottles will be
found invaluable.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up
to date, and much increased in bulk.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WATSON'S

PATENT DESECRATING

OR

DYING BOTTLES.

A. S. W. & Co. beg to call attention to their
NEW PATENT DYING BOTTLES, which have
been especially designed by and manufactured
for them.

By the use of these bottles, CIGARS, as
well as ALL GOODS which are susceptible to
the destroying influences of moisture can be
kept in good and perfect condition.

Wherever or wherever the atmosphere is
surcharged with moisture these bottles will be
found invaluable.

</div

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 24th April.
UP TO DATE.Quotations are—
New Malwa \$550 per picul, alicc, of
54 catties.
Old Malwa \$600 per picul, alicc, of
12 to 24 catties.
Older Malwa \$610 per picul, alicc, of
11 to 2 catties.
Patna (New) \$532½ to \$535 per picul.
Bassein (New) \$512½ to \$515.

EXCHANGE.

On LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer 911½
Bank Bills, on demand 876
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 911½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 304
Credits, at 4 months' sight 304
Discounted Bills, at 4 months' sight 304
On PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 876
Credits, at 4 months' sight 304
On NEW YORK.—
Bank Bills, on demand 73
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 74
On HONGKONG.—
Telegraphic Transfer 120
Bank Bills, on demand 121
On CALCUTTA.—
Telegraphic Transfer 320
Bank on demand 231
On SHANGHAI.—
Bank at sight 724
Private, 30 days' sight 724
REBATEMENTS 5.62

SHARES.

Quotations are—
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—162
per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—
\$1024 per share.
China Trade and Insurance Company's Shares—
180 per share.
New China Insurance—Th. \$10 per share.
Xangtan Insurance Association—Th. 97½ per
share.
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$165 per
share, now.Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$130 per
share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—
\$377½ per share, buyers.China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—183
per share, buyers.Straits Marine Insurance Company, Limited—
\$21, now.Straits Fire Insurance Company, Limited—
\$18.Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's
Shares—73 per cent. prem.Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Co's
Shares—140 per cent. prem.Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Shares—
29 per cent., sellers.China and Manchuria Steamship Company, Limited—
\$145 per share, now.Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—\$60 per
share.Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$130 per
share, buyers.Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$190 per
share, agm.China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$166
per share.Lau's Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$96
per share.Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$113 per
share, sellers.Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—
\$85 per share.Fung and Sunghi Das Samantan Mining
Company, Limited—\$30 per share, sellers.Parak Sugar Cultivation Company—Ths. 18 per
share.Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Li-
mited—\$160 per share, now.A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$10 per cent.
premium.Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Limited—\$197 per share.Singapore Insurance Company, Limited—\$17.50
per share, now.Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—3 per cent.
premium, now.Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent.
premium, now.Chinese Imperial Loan, 1886 E—11 per cent.
premium, now.Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—
\$720 per share, buyers.Hongkong High Level Tramways Company—
Limited—200 per cent. prem., now.Cast Horned Planting Company, Limited—\$33
per share.

Prudential & Co., Limited—\$50 per share.

Hongkong Brick and Cement Company,
Limited—\$20, buyers.Green Island Company, Limited—\$15 per share,
(now issue), sellers.Lau's Planting Company, Limited—\$15 per
share.

Electric Company, Limited—\$8 per share.

Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Com-
pany, Limited—\$1242 per share.West Point Building Company, Limited—\$80
per share, sellers.

NEWS FOR THE FRENCH MAIL.

THE FAMINE IN NORTH CHINA.

The distress from famine in North China is still very great, and in some districts of the province of Shingking the people appear to be in the last stage of desolation. The Rev. J. MACINTYRE, of Nanchang, who has been on a mission of relief and thought it would be wise to distribute it in the shape of seed for the next crops, finds the people absolutely starving. He had suspected desolation, but was not prepared for the terrible scenes of distress which came under his eye within 25 miles of Nanchang. Mr. MACINTYRE goes on to describe some of the scenes which came under his personal observation. He says—“Within 25 miles of Nanchang, may I say of the Cathedral, I saw two Roman Catholic families in a miserable den—and I don't suppose anything north or west of the River (Liao) could exceed their misery. It was simple, absolute starvation. Fever, and want, and nakedness. What is to be done with it for the next two months? The recipients of your relief told me candidly that at the end of another fifteen days they would once more be where I found them. That is, a woman had just hanged herself in despair and was lying there a corpse; a woman of 80 winters slipped aside a rugged covering and showed herself to the waist—a revolting skeleton; several women fell a-crying like idiots over the sight of our money; everywhere the yellow looks of the famine-few patient; everywhere the peculiar shivering, trembling fits of people who are on the verge of starvation. Of above five hours' distribution, one hour and a half was performed after dark. The people had no conception we would be there that night and nothing therefore was put on. We popped in on the people just as they were; huddled up higgly with no lying room and in some cases with no other fire than a few straws and reeds which were only nebulous to let us see their state.” In one case the worthy missionary saw some women eating river grass, prepared as though it were dainty food; a pitiful pretence at a meal sufficient to excite sympathy in the hardest heart. It seems that there are now in Nanchang about six thousand refugees who are fed daily on millet gruel, poor fare enough, but capable at least of sustaining life. The problem is how to keep all these people alive until the next harvest. It was intended to provide them with seed corn for the next crop, but meantime that must he fed. To give them seed corn when they require food to keep them alive would, as Mr. MACINTYRE remarks, be assistance thrown away. The weathered Chinese are doing something towards the alleviation of this distress, but it seems to us that the Government are grievously failing in their duty. The generous response made in England to the appeal for assistance to succour the starving natives in North China should not excuse the Peking Government from the obligation of relieving the distress in the Yellow River districts and in Manchuria, where the works present the same beautiful scenes of marking and uniformity in appearance as in all these parishes. As a specimen of Chinese sculpture well worthy of the traveller's notice may be mentioned the tomb of the grand Lame who last century died in Peking of smallpox. The Museum erected by the Emperor Chien-tung to his honour, has on it a series of sculptures in the round, representing the victory of this Buddhist saint. The sarcophagus at the tomb of Confucius in Shantung are worthy of respect. They have winding dragons sculptured round them in high relief, and there are some other temples in the country where the kind of marble work is seen. The enormous marble panels of the imperial tombs must be fed. To give them seed corn when they require food to keep them alive would, as Mr. MACINTYRE remarks, be assistance thrown away. The weathered Chinese are doing something towards the alleviation of this distress, but it seems to us that the Government are grievously failing in their duty. The generous response made in England to the appeal for assistance to succour the starving natives in North China should not excuse the Peking Government from the obligation of relieving the distress in the Yellow River districts and in Manchuria, where the works present the same beautiful scenes of marking and uniformity in appearance as in all these parishes. As a specimen of Chinese sculpture well worthy of the traveller's notice may be mentioned the tomb of the grand Lame who last century died in Peking of smallpox. The Museum erected by the Emperor Chien-tung to his honour, has on it a series of sculptures in the round, representing the victory of this Buddhist saint. The sarcophagus at the tomb of Confucius in Shantung are worthy of respect. They have winding dragons sculptured round them in high relief, and there are some other temples in the country where the kind of marble work is seen. The enormous marble panels of the imperial tombs must be fed. To give them seed corn when they require food to keep them alive would, as Mr. MACINTYRE remarks, be assistance thrown away. The weathered Chinese are doing something towards the alleviation of this distress, but it seems to us that the Government are grievously failing in their duty. The generous response made in England to the appeal for assistance to succour the starving natives in North China should not excuse the Peking Government from the obligation of relieving the distress in the Yellow River districts and in Manchuria, where the works present the same beautiful scenes of marking and uniformity in appearance as in all these parishes. As a specimen of Chinese sculpture well worthy of the traveller's notice may be mentioned the tomb of the grand Lame who last century died in Peking of smallpox. The Museum erected by the Emperor Chien-tung to his honour, has on it a series of sculptures in the round, representing the victory of this Buddhist saint. The sarcophagus at the tomb of Confucius in Shantung are worthy of respect. They have winding dragons sculptured round them in high relief, and there are some other temples in the country where the kind of marble work is seen. The enormous marble panels of the imperial tombs must be fed. To give them seed corn when they require food to keep them alive would, as Mr. MACINTYRE remarks, be assistance thrown away. The weathered Chinese are doing something towards the alleviation of this distress, but it seems to us that the Government are grievously failing in their duty. The generous response made in England to the appeal for assistance to succour the starving natives in North China should not excuse the Peking Government from the obligation of relieving the distress in the Yellow River districts and in Manchuria, where the works present the same beautiful scenes of marking and uniformity in appearance as in all these parishes. As a specimen of Chinese sculpture well worthy of the traveller's notice may be mentioned the tomb of the grand Lame who last century died in Peking of smallpox. The Museum erected by the Emperor Chien-tung to his honour, has on it a series of sculptures in the round, representing the victory of this Buddhist saint. The sarcophagus at the tomb of Confucius in Shantung are worthy of respect. They have winding dragons sculptured round them in high relief, and there are some other temples in the country where the kind of marble work is seen. The enormous marble panels of the imperial tombs must be fed. To give them seed corn when they require food to keep them alive would, as Mr. MACINTYRE remarks, be assistance thrown away. The weathered Chinese are doing something towards the alleviation of this distress, but it seems to us that the Government are grievously failing in their duty. The generous response made in England to the appeal for assistance to succour the starving natives in North China should not excuse the Peking Government from the obligation of relieving the distress in the Yellow River districts and in Manchuria, where the works present the same beautiful scenes of marking and uniformity in appearance as in all these parishes. As a specimen of Chinese sculpture well worthy of the traveller's notice may be mentioned the tomb of the grand Lame who last century died in Peking of smallpox. The Museum erected by the Emperor Chien-tung to his honour, has on it a series of sculptures in the round, representing the victory of this Buddhist saint. The sarcophagus at the tomb of Confucius in Shantung are worthy of respect. They have winding dragons sculptured round them in high relief, and there are some other temples in the country where the kind of marble work is seen. The enormous marble panels of the imperial tombs must be fed. To give them seed corn when they require food to keep them alive would, as Mr. MACINTYRE remarks, be assistance thrown away. The weathered Chinese are doing something towards the alleviation of this distress, but it seems to us that the Government are grievously failing in their duty. The generous response made in England to the appeal for assistance to succour the starving natives in North China should not excuse the Peking Government from the obligation of relieving the distress in the Yellow River districts and in Manchuria, where the works present the same beautiful scenes of marking and uniformity in appearance as in all these parishes. As a specimen of Chinese sculpture well worthy of the traveller's notice may be mentioned the tomb of the grand Lame who last century died in Peking of smallpox. The Museum erected by the Emperor Chien-tung to his honour, has on it a series of sculptures in the round, representing the victory of this Buddhist saint. The sarcophagus at the tomb of Confucius in Shantung are worthy of respect. They have winding dragons sculptured round them in high relief, and there are some other temples in the country where the kind of marble work is seen. The enormous marble panels of the imperial tombs must be fed. To give them seed corn when they require food to keep them alive would, as Mr. MACINTYRE remarks, be assistance thrown away. The weathered Chinese are doing something towards the alleviation of this distress, but it seems to us that the Government are grievously failing in their duty. The generous response made in England to the appeal for assistance to succour the starving natives in North China should not excuse the Peking Government from the obligation of relieving the distress in the Yellow River districts and in Manchuria, where the works present the same beautiful scenes of marking and uniformity in appearance as in all these parishes. As a specimen of Chinese sculpture well worthy of the traveller's notice may be mentioned the tomb of the grand Lame who last century died in Peking of smallpox. The Museum erected by the Emperor Chien-tung to his honour, has on it a series of sculptures in the round, representing the victory of this Buddhist saint. The sarcophagus at the tomb of Confucius in Shantung are worthy of respect. They have winding dragons sculptured round them in high relief, and there are some other temples in the country where the kind of marble work is seen. The enormous marble panels of the imperial tombs must be fed. To give them seed corn when they require food to keep them alive would, as Mr. MACINTYRE remarks, be assistance thrown away. The weathered Chinese are doing something towards the alleviation of this distress, but it seems to us that the Government are grievously failing in their duty. The generous response made in England to the appeal for assistance to succour the starving natives in North China should not excuse the Peking Government from the obligation of relieving the distress in the Yellow River districts and in Manchuria, where the works present the same beautiful scenes of marking and uniformity in appearance as in all these parishes. As a specimen of Chinese sculpture well worthy of the traveller's notice may be mentioned the tomb of the grand Lame who last century died in Peking of smallpox. The Museum erected by the Emperor Chien-tung to his honour, has on it a series of sculptures in the round, representing the victory of this Buddhist saint. The sarcophagus at the tomb of Confucius in Shantung are worthy of respect. They have winding dragons sculptured round them in high relief, and there are some other temples in the country where the kind of marble work is seen. The enormous marble panels of the imperial tombs must be fed. To give them seed corn when they require food to keep them alive would, as Mr. MACINTYRE remarks, be assistance thrown away. The weathered Chinese are doing something towards the alleviation of this distress, but it seems to us that the Government are grievously failing in their duty. The generous response made in England to the appeal for assistance to succour the starving natives in North China should not excuse the Peking Government from the obligation of relieving the distress in the Yellow River districts and in Manchuria, where the works present the same beautiful scenes of marking and uniformity in appearance as in all these parishes. As a specimen of Chinese sculpture well worthy of the traveller's notice may be mentioned the tomb of the grand Lame who last century died in Peking of smallpox. The Museum erected by the Emperor Chien-tung to his honour, has on it a series of sculptures in the round, representing the victory of this Buddhist saint. The sarcophagus at the tomb of Confucius in Shantung are worthy of respect. They have winding dragons sculptured round them in high relief, and there are some other temples in the country where the kind of marble work is seen. The enormous marble panels of the imperial tombs must be fed. To give them seed corn when they require food to keep them alive would, as Mr. MACINTYRE remarks, be assistance thrown away. The weathered Chinese are doing something towards the alleviation of this distress, but it seems to us that the Government are grievously failing in their duty. The generous response made in England to the appeal for assistance to succour the starving natives in North China should not excuse the Peking Government from the obligation of relieving the distress in the Yellow River districts and in Manchuria, where the works present the same beautiful scenes of marking and uniformity in appearance as in all these parishes. As a specimen of Chinese sculpture well worthy of the traveller's notice may be mentioned the tomb of the grand Lame who last century died in Peking of smallpox. The Museum erected by the Emperor Chien-tung to his honour, has on it a series of sculptures in the round, representing the victory of this Buddhist saint. The sarcophagus at the tomb of Confucius in Shantung are worthy of respect. They have winding dragons sculptured round them in high relief, and there are some other temples in the country where the kind of marble work is seen. The enormous marble panels of the imperial tombs must be fed. To give them seed corn when they require food to keep them alive would, as Mr. MACINTYRE remarks, be assistance thrown away. The weathered Chinese are doing something towards the alleviation of this distress, but it seems to us that the Government are grievously failing in their duty. The generous response made in England to the appeal for assistance to succour the starving natives in North China should not excuse the Peking Government from the obligation of relieving the distress in the Yellow River districts and in Manchuria, where the works present the same beautiful scenes of marking and uniformity in appearance as in all these parishes. As a specimen of Chinese sculpture well worthy of the traveller's notice may be mentioned the tomb of the grand Lame who last century died in Peking of smallpox. The Museum erected by the Emperor Chien-tung to his honour, has on it a series of sculptures in the round, representing the victory of this Buddhist saint. The sarcophagus at the tomb of Confucius in Shantung are worthy of respect. They have winding dragons sculptured round them in high relief, and there are some other temples in the country where the kind of marble work is seen. The enormous marble panels of the imperial tombs must be fed. To give them seed corn when they require food to keep them alive would, as Mr. MACINTYRE remarks, be assistance thrown away. The weathered Chinese are doing something towards the alleviation of this distress, but it seems to us that the Government are grievously failing in their duty. The generous response made in England to the appeal for assistance to succour the starving natives in North China should not excuse the Peking Government from the obligation of relieving the distress in the Yellow River districts and in Manchuria, where the works present the same beautiful scenes of marking and uniformity in appearance as in all these parishes. As a specimen of Chinese sculpture well worthy of the traveller's notice may be mentioned the tomb of the grand Lame who last century died in Peking of smallpox. The Museum erected by the Emperor Chien-tung to his honour, has on it a series of sculptures in the round, representing the victory of this Buddhist saint. The sarcophagus at the tomb of Confucius in Shantung are worthy of respect. They have winding dragons sculptured round them in high relief, and there are some other temples in the country where the kind of marble work is seen. The enormous marble panels of the imperial tombs must be fed. To give them seed corn when they require food to keep them alive would, as Mr. MACINTYRE remarks, be assistance thrown away. The weathered Chinese are doing something towards the alleviation of this distress, but it seems to us that the Government are grievously failing in their duty. The generous response made in England to the appeal for assistance to succour the starving natives in North China should not excuse the Peking Government from the obligation of relieving the distress in the Yellow River districts and in Manchuria, where the works present the same beautiful scenes of marking and uniformity in appearance as in all these parishes. As a specimen of Chinese sculpture well worthy of the traveller's notice may be mentioned the tomb of the grand Lame who last century died in Peking of smallpox. The Museum erected by the Emperor Chien-tung to his honour, has on it a series of sculptures in the round, representing the victory of this Buddhist saint. The sarcophagus at the tomb of Confucius in Shantung are worthy of respect. They have winding dragons sculptured round them in high relief, and there are some other temples in the country where the kind of marble work is seen. The enormous marble panels of the imperial tombs must be fed. To give them seed corn when they require food to keep them alive would, as Mr. MACINTYRE remarks, be assistance thrown away. The weathered Chinese are doing something towards the alleviation of this distress, but it seems to us that the Government are grievously failing in their duty. The generous response made in England to the appeal for assistance to succour the starving natives in North China should not excuse the Peking Government from the obligation of relieving the distress in the Yellow River districts and in Manchuria, where the works present the same beautiful scenes of marking and uniformity in appearance as in all these parishes. As a specimen of Chinese sculpture well worthy of the traveller's notice may be mentioned the tomb of the grand Lame who last century died in Peking of smallpox. The Museum erected by the Emperor Chien-tung to his honour, has on it a series of sculptures in the round, representing the victory of this Buddhist saint. The sarcophagus at the tomb of Confucius in Shantung are worthy of respect. They have winding dragons sculptured round them in high relief, and there are some other temples in the country where the kind of marble work is seen. The enormous marble panels of the imperial tombs must be fed. To give them seed corn when they require food to keep them alive would, as Mr. MACINTYRE remarks, be assistance thrown away. The weathered Chinese are doing something towards the alleviation of this distress, but it seems to us that the Government are grievously failing in their duty. The generous response made in England to the appeal for assistance to succour the starving natives in North China should not excuse the Peking Government from the obligation of relieving the distress in the Yellow River districts and in Manchuria, where the works present the same beautiful scenes of marking and uniformity in appearance as in all these parishes. As a specimen of Chinese sculpture well worthy of the traveller's notice may be mentioned the tomb of the grand Lame who last century died in Peking of smallpox. The Museum erected by the Emperor Chien-tung to his honour, has on it a series of sculptures in the round, representing the victory of this Buddhist saint. The sarcophagus at the tomb of Confucius in Shantung are worthy of respect. They have winding dragons sculptured round them in high relief, and there are some other temples in the country where the kind of marble work is seen. The enormous marble panels of the imperial tombs must be fed. To give them seed corn when they require food to keep them alive would, as Mr. MACINTYRE remarks, be assistance thrown away. The weathered Chinese are doing something towards the alleviation of this distress, but it seems to us that the Government are grievously failing in their duty. The generous response made in England to the appeal for assistance to succour the starving natives in North China should not excuse the Peking Government from the obligation of relieving the distress in the Yellow River districts and in Manchuria, where the works present the same beautiful scenes of marking and uniformity in appearance as in all these parishes. As a specimen of Chinese sculpture well worthy of the traveller's notice may be mentioned the tomb of the grand Lame who last century died in Peking of smallpox. The Museum erected by the Emperor Chien-tung to his honour, has on it a series of sculptures in the round, representing the victory of this Buddhist saint. The sarcophagus at the tomb of Confucius in Shantung are worthy of respect. They have winding dragons sculptured round them in high relief, and there are some other temples in the country where the kind of marble work is seen. The enormous marble panels of the imperial tombs must be fed. To give them seed corn when they require food to keep them alive would, as Mr. MACINTYRE remarks, be assistance thrown away. The weathered Chinese are doing something towards the alleviation of this distress, but it seems to us that the Government are grievously failing in their duty. The generous response made in England to the appeal for assistance to succour the starving natives in North China should not excuse the Peking Government from the obligation of relieving the distress in the Yellow River districts and in Manchuria, where the works present the same beautiful scenes of marking and uniformity in appearance as in all these parishes. As a specimen of Chinese sculpture well worthy of the traveller's notice may be mentioned the tomb of the grand Lame who last century died in Peking of smallpox. The Museum erected by the Emperor Chien-tung to his honour, has on it a series of sculptures in the round, representing the victory of this Buddhist saint. The sarcophagus at the tomb of Confucius in Shantung are worthy of respect. They have winding dragons sculptured round them in high relief, and there are some other temples in the country where the kind of marble work is seen. The enormous marble panels of the imperial tombs must be fed. To give them seed corn when they require food to keep them alive would, as Mr. MACINTYRE remarks, be assistance thrown away. The weathered Chinese are doing something towards the alleviation of this distress, but it seems to us that the Government are grievously failing in their duty. The generous response made in England to the appeal for assistance to succour the starving natives in North China should not excuse the Peking Government from the obligation of relieving the distress in the Yellow River districts and in Manchuria, where the works present the same beautiful scenes of marking and uniformity in appearance as in all these parishes. As a specimen of Chinese sculpture well worthy of the traveller's notice may be mentioned the tomb of the grand Lame who last century died in Peking of smallpox. The Museum erected by the Emperor Chien-tung to his honour, has on it a series of sculptures in the round, representing the victory of this Buddhist saint. The sarcophagus at the tomb of Confucius in Shantung are worthy of respect. They have winding dragons sculptured round them in high relief, and there are some other temples in the country where the kind of marble work is seen. The enormous marble panels of the imperial tombs must be fed. To give them seed corn when they require food to keep them alive would, as Mr. MACINTYRE remarks, be assistance thrown away. The weathered Chinese are doing something towards the alleviation of this distress, but it

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the HONG-KONG, KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, Limited, at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 24th instant will be subject to rent. All damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1889. 172

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES, per Company's Steamer

"OBESTES."

are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will be considered as delivered. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godowns on and after the 26th inst.

Goods undelivered after the 27th instant will be subject to rent. All damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1889. 172

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$400,000.

RESERVE FUND \$50,000.

CLAIMS PAID \$710,000.

BONUSES PAID \$400,000.

RISKS ACCEPTED AT CURRENT RATES OF PREMIUM.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1889. 173

H. G. N. F. FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. 175

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED) \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

LUM SIN SANG, Esq.

BAN HUP, Esq.

YUW CHONG PENG, Esq.

CHAN LI CHOY, Esq.

THE COMPANY GRANTS POLICIES ON MARINE RISKS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, PAYABLE AT ANY OF ITS AGENCIES.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 2 Queen's Road West,

Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. 175

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1889. 18

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAMSHIP "BATAVIA," FROM VANCOUVER, KOWLOON, AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"BELLONA."

Capt. C. Haesloop, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharging of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1889. 18

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"HEDDIE."

Capt. C. Haesloop, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 26th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Consignees are requested to present all claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 30th inst., otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1889. 182

FROM SOUTHBAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GOALPARI."

Capt. C. Haesloop, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Consignees are requested to present all claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 30th inst., otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1889. 181

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Consignees are requested to present all claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 30th inst., otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1889. 181

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of \$100,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1889. 181

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by PUSTAU & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1889. 143

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1887. 155

THE NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of \$100,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1889. 181

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "BAYER."

FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1889. 176

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "BRECONSHIRE,"

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1889. 176

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AJAX.

CONSIGNEES, per Company's Steamer

are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will be considered as delivered. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 24th instant.

Goods undelivered after the 1st proximo will be subject to rent. All damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. 27th inst.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1889. 180

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES, per Company's Steamer

are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will be considered as delivered. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 24th instant.

Goods undelivered after the 1st proximo will be subject to rent. All damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1889. 180

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES, per Company's Steamer

"OBESTES."

are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will be considered as delivered. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 24th instant.

Goods undelivered after the 27th instant will be subject to rent. All damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1889. 172

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES, per Company's Steamer

"OBESTES."

are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will be considered as delivered. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 24th instant.

Goods undelivered after the 27th instant will be subject to rent. All damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1889. 172

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES, per Company's Steamer

"OBESTES."

are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will be considered as delivered. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 24th instant.

Goods undelivered after the 27th instant will be subject to rent. All damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1889. 172

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES, per Company's Steamer

"OBESTES."

are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will be considered as delivered. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 24th instant.

Goods undelivered after the 27th instant will be subject to rent. All damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1889. 172

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

